

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49

JANUARY 2, 1936

No. 18

Cool Comb-Boxes

Better Carding and Cleaner Stock

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In comb-boxes, cylinder and doffer bearings, NON-FLUID OIL lasts much longer than liquid oil, and keeps off card clothing and stock.

Thus, NON-FLUID OIL *costs less* and at the same time provides *cleaner, more dependable lubrication*.

Send for free testing samples and bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery"

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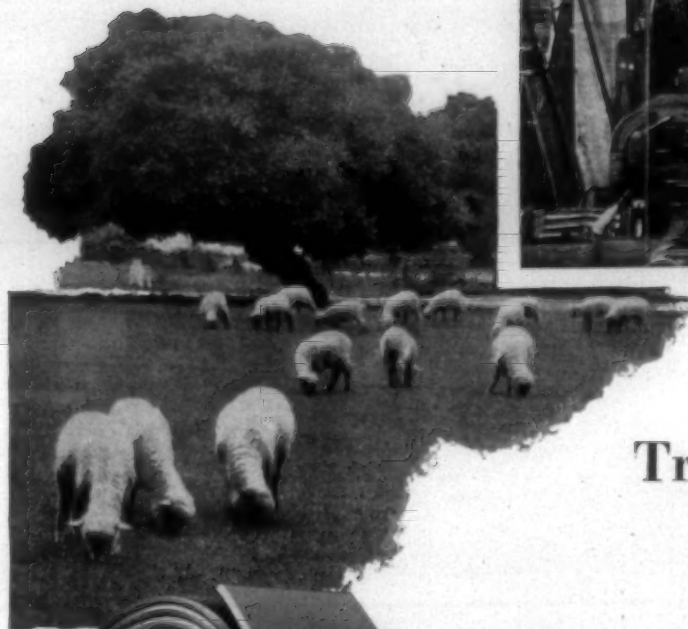
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BELTING



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Transmitted by

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In the woolen mill, the steady, clickety-clack rhythm of the shuttles carrying the thread across the warp and back again, is a sign of the smooth operation that is essential in good weaving.

COCHECO Belting is popular in the woolen mills as in the rest of the textile field. The quality that insures *smooth, uninterrupted power transmission* is of inestimable value in weaving fine materials where the slightest variation in tempo of production is reflected in the product.

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Surprising...

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FOR EXAMPLE: Since Houghton began this specialized individual service for cotton mills, these are some of the headline accomplishments:

"4% Greater Weave Room Production"

"Loom Stops Reduced 50% By Better Sized Warps"

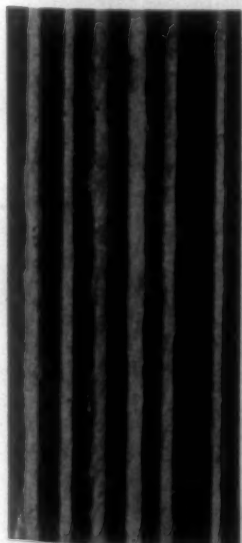
"Fly Reduced By One-Half"

"Strength Increased from 22% to 36% Over Unsized Warps"

All of these are results obtained on various check-up tests made at the request of mill men who sought to improve their sizing. These tests are conducted in your own plant, and we rest our case for Houghton's WARP CONDITIONERS on the results.

We know that you, too, will be pleasantly surprised at the outcome after you take advantage of our free offer.

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E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

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IF YOU WANT GREATER WEAVE-ROOM PRODUCTION AND
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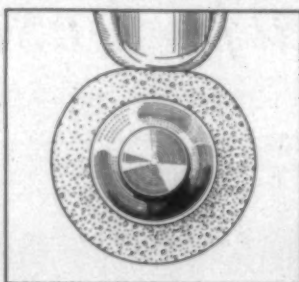
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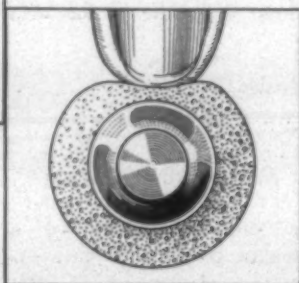
A BETTER START-UP ON COLD MONDAY MORNINGS

That's the experience of mills operating on the new *Extra Cushion* cot, made by Armstrong's exclusive TUBULAR process.

MAKE THIS THUMB TEST

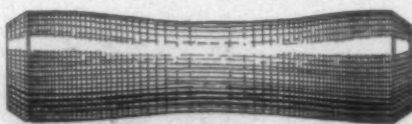


LEFT—BLOCK TYPE COT.
Press hard and notice the cushion of this type cot.



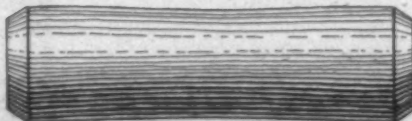
RIGHT—EXTRA CUSHION COT. Feel the greater resiliency and comeback even when cold.

NOTE THIS DIFFERENCE



LEFT — BLOCK TYPE COT.
Notice amount of grooving from operation.

RIGHT—EXTRA CUSHION COT.
Uniform density insures more uniform wear.



THIS fall and winter, mill men are discovering another important advantage of the new Armstrong's *Extra Cushion* Seamless Cork Cots. "I've been noticing," many a spinning overseer is saying, "what a big help these new cots are at start-up time Monday mornings."

And they're right! These new extra cushion cots *do* start up better! Thanks to the special tubular process of cot manufacture developed by Armstrong, there is built right into these cots greater cushion and toughness *plus* a greater degree of uniformity from end to end.

The increased resiliency means quicker response to roller weights under all temperatures and atmospheric conditions. And because of their uniform density, these cots wear more evenly, with less grooving out under the traverse motion. Together, these vital improvements insure better alignment and full length contact with the bottom steel rolls at all times.

In addition, the more thorough baking afforded by the tubular method of manufacture gives added strength to these cots . . . a guarantee of long and efficient service.

Today, send for complete details about Armstrong's *Extra Cushion* Seamless Cork Cots. Get the facts about the other big advantages—such as, easier handling in making frequent changes of numbers, more satisfactory work even on old frames, less end breakage, and a stronger, more uniform yarn. Write Armstrong Cork Products Company, Textile Division, 921 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



ARMSTRONG'S

Extra cushion

SEAMLESS CORK COTS

FOR SPINNING AND CARD ROOM ROLLS

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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New Data About Japanese Cotton Industry

UNUSUALLY interesting data concerning the Japanese cotton textile industry and equally interesting conclusions as to the true nature of the "Japanese menace" appeared in an article written by Hugh Byas for the *New York Times* of December 8th.

Writing from Tokio, following a study of conditions in the Japanese industry, Mr. Byas said, in part:

"... The outstanding difference between the Japanese textile industry and all other textile industries is that in Japan the girls who form the mass of the labor force live on the factory premises, like soldiers in barracks. They are hired from the farms by recruiting agents employed by the industry. Their contract sare for two years. During that time they board and lodge in the factories. At the end of the contract they return to the farm with an outfit of new clothes and a dot.

"The factory which I visited is one of 140,000 spindles. It employs 2,000 people, of whom about 200 are men and 1,800 girls. Then men receive weekly wages and live in the neighborhood with their families like any other wage-earners. Their pay averages about 60 yen a month. At the present rate of exchange that is the equivalent of \$20, but as cost of living has hardly increased in Japan, it will be fair to compute it by the old rate at \$30. This rate, representing parity, is used throughout the article. . . .

"Low capitalization gives the Japanese producers a great advantage over their British competitors, who reorganized and refloated during the boom years till they were distended with capital. The Japanese are also profiting now by a series of disasters—earthquake of 1923, bank panic of 1927, deflation of 1930—which eliminated the weaker enterprises. Only the stronger survived, and they were compelled to engage in rigorous rationalization.

"It is this rationalization, for which the Japanese manufacturer has had to pay a very heavy price, that has given his merchandise such competing power," writes Mr. Isoshi Asahi in *The Secret of Japan's Trade Expansion*.

"In 1922 Japanese textile workers were working eleven hours a day and producing 18,000 yards per worker yearly. In 1932 they were working eight and one-half hours daily and producing 50,000 yards per head yearly.

In June, 1929, 280 workers were required to operate 10,000 spindles and their daily wages amounted to 363 yen. By December, 1932, the number of workers required had fallen to 195, and the labor costs to 174 yen, a fall of 52 per cent in three and a half years. The reduction was chiefly effected in the highest paid labor by the simplification of processes. More girls and fewer men were employed. The net effect, as worked out in one mill at Nagoya, is that the perhead productive efficiency of workers has increased 255 per cent in the last few years.

"Low capitalization and high rationalization are combined with large-scale units and vertical organization. A Japanese textile company engages in all the processes— weaving, spinning, finishing and so forth. The firm does all its business and has no charges for commission to middlemen. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association includes virtually all producers and has large powers of control. Japan with 8,000,000 spindles and 300,000 looms consumes 2,760,000 bales of cotton annually. England with 50,000,000 spindles and 650,000 looms consumes 2,250,000 bales. There are in Japan 150,000 automatic looms; in England 30,000. Of the Japanese cotton industry's employees, 15 per cent are men; in England the percentage of men is 35. In Japan, under the contract system, the labor force is continually being replenished by fresh workers. In England there is a higher percentage of workers who are advanced in age and pay.

"Non-Japanese manufacturers and workers are under an illusion if they regard Japanese competition as a temporary phenomenon of immature industrialization, resting upon a horde of underpaid workers. Labor is cheap because it is abundant and because the conditions of life are still simple. But it is not degraded and it is not, as yet, discontented or animated by antagonism to capital or dreams of a new order in which it shall be 'top dog.'

"On this foundation of cheap, docile, intelligent labor, Japanese capitalists have raised a solid structure in which conservative finance, large-scale organization and bold rationalization are combined in a truly formidable machine for production in large quantities at low prices. That is the true nature of the 'Japanese menace.'"

Strength and Stretch in Cotton Yarns

By H. Pomfret, A. T. I. *

IN the production of the general type of cloth, it is not so essential, from the point of view of the cloth, that the yarns shall possess any definite amount of strength. All that is desired is that the yarn is capable of passing through the various operations incidental to the production of a cloth with the minimum of breakages, so that the quality and quantity of the cloth produced can be maintained.

If any yarn is stronger than it is required for the purpose for which it is intended, it may usually be said that something is wrong. It may be that a raw material has been used which is too expensive, too good for the purpose in view, or that the spinning processes have been carried out in such a manner that the strength has been retained regardless of the expense. Any yarn should, if possible, have the strength required—not less and not more. For these reasons the strength and stretch of a yarn are very important factors that the producer should attempt to understand.

First of all, then, let us be perfectly clear what we mean by the terms "strength" and "stretch." "Strength" is the amount of tensile stress that a yarn will stand before it breaks. "Stretch" is the increase in length that a yarn undergoes before it breaks. Do not confuse "stretch" with "elasticity." Materials which, having been strained by a force, return to their original form when the force is removed are said to be elastic materials, while those substances, in which the strain is permanent are called plastic materials, or to state it in another way, true elasticity is the power of recovery after the straining force has been removed. Cotton possesses the property of elasticity, but its amount is small compared with its property of extension or stretch. For that reason we must be perfectly clear on what we mean when we speak of these terms.

When we speak of the strength of a yarn we are really making a statement about the weak places in the yarn. It is the weak place that breaks and not the strong one, and so, strictly speaking the strength of a yarn is a measure of its weakness. A thread will not break under the influence of tensile stress until it has reached its limit of stretch, so that the strength of a yarn is intimately connected with its extension. We often overlook this fact, and so get a wrong idea of the nature of yarn strength.

There are a number of factors influencing the resultant strength and stretch of a yarn.

(1) *Type and quality of raw cotton used.*—Usually the longer type of fibres are the smaller in diameter, whilst the shorter type of fibres have the larger diameter. If two yarns are produced of the same count, one from Sea Island cotton (the staple length of fibre being 1.8 in.) and the other from Indian cotton (the staple length of fibre being 0.9 in) then there will be more fibres in a cross-section of the yarn spun from the Sea Island cotton

than in the yarn spun from the Indian cotton, whilst there will be less fibre endings in any length of Sea Island yarn than in the corresponding length of Indian yarn. Thus it will be realized that other factors being equal there will be more surface cohesion with the Sea Island yarn than with the Indian yarn, with the consequent tendency for greater strength.

(2) *The fineness of the yarn produced.*—Very obviously the fineness of the yarn will determine, within limits, the strength of a yarn. The average number of fibres in a cross-section of a thread will vary as the fineness—with a coarse yarn there will be more fibres than there are in a fine yarn spun from the same quality of cotton, and this must definitely affect the resulting strength.

(3) *The turns per inch inserted.*—To consider the effect of the turns per inch on a yarn as regards the strength and stretch, a series of tests were carried out in the Blackburn College. Yarn was spun from ordinary American cotton to 30's count. Each yarn was spun from the same roving bobbins, on the same ring spinning machine, the only difference being the number of turns per inch inserted. The yarns were then tested on the Baer single-thread strength testing machine using 18 in. lengths, and the rate of the plunger was 12 in. per minute. Four bobbins for each yarn were used, and 80 tests from each bobbin taken. The accompanying table shows a record of this series.

It will be observed that as the turns per inch increase up to 21.9 the average strength of the resulting yarn is increased; beyond 21.9 it shows a tendency to decrease. Since all the tests were conducted on the same type of material it follows that the strength is directly influenced by the number of turns per inch inserted, but beyond a certain point any increase in the number of turns per inch will not tend to increase the strength. The stretch of the yarn also shows corresponding fluctuations, and so we may say that from this experiment yarn strength and stretch are influenced by the turns per inch inserted.

Turns inserted	Average strength		Average stretch		Strength		Stretch	
	oz.	1-16 in.	oz.	1-16 in.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Cts. x 2.5 (13.7)	4.91	14.15	7.8	1.4	18	8		
Cts. x 3.0 (16.4)	6.79	15.95	9.9	3.8	21	21		
Cts. x 3.5 (19.2)	7.56	16.42	10.9	4.0	21	9		
Cts. x 4.0 (21.9)	8.18	18.26	12.7	4.0	26	9		
Cts. x 4.5 (24.6)	8.14	17.38	12.1	3.9	22	9		

There is no doubt that strength and stretch are two characteristics possessed by all yarns, but the numerical magnitude of these characteristics is one of a comparative nature only. There is no ultimate strength. The figure which denotes the strength of the yarn is dependent upon a variety of circumstances operating at the time of test, and unless these circumstances are mentioned along with the numerical result, the statement is practically meaningless. For instance, the strength and stretch of a yarn will depend in part upon (1) the length of specimen

(Continued on Page 9)

*In a lecture to the Blackburn and District Managers' Mutual Association, in England.

New Color Analyzer Shown By General Electric

WHITE is simply white to many people, but to a new instrument on display at the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened December 30th in St. Louis, Mo., white is a mixture of all colors—with the result that the instrument recognizes, and labels, a myriad of whites. Ink, dye, paint, textile, paper, and other manufacturers, as well as research laboratories, have of course long recognized the existence of the multitude of shades and differences in colors, and color specification is an important part of production control. There are blue-whites and yellow-whites, with each having many varieties of its own.

Black is not always black; there are blue-blacks, brown-blacks, and red-blacks. Similarly, each color has a multitude of variations.

The new instrument, known as the recording photoelectric spectrophotometer and shown by the General Electric Company, makes it easy to obtain, quickly and accurately, an analysis of the color of a wide variety of materials, either as reflected or transmitted by the sample. The material to be examined is placed in the instrument, operation is started, and in less than three minutes the operator removes a chart which shows exactly how much of each wave length of light is reflected or transmitted by the sample. Comparisons of charts from different samples show in what respects their colors differ—whether one might have, for instance, more yellow than another. With the charts available, it is possible to make the necessary color corrections.

J. L. Michaelson, of the company's General Engineering Laboratory, will be in charge of the instrument at the convention. There it will be shown in a wide variety of applications, as it fits in with physics, chemistry, biology and other sciences in research, analytical and control work.

The instrument consists essentially of a monochromator, photo-electric photometer, and means of recording their respective indications.

The monochromator is of the double-dispersion prism type, which insures a high degree of spectral purity. It is equipped with bilateral slits which are adjusted automatically for a 10-millimicron band. The wave length range is from 400 to 700 millimicrons.

The photometer combines the polarization method of photometry with a photo-electric balancing scheme in such a manner as to eliminate from the measurements the factors of light source, phototube characteristics, and amplifier sensitivity. Reflectance values are expressed in per cent of the standard selected by the operator. Transmission values are expressed either directly in per cent or in terms of a standard transmission sample.

The recorder is of the drum type, in which the wave length value is related to the drum position, and the photometric value is indicated by the pen position.

Means are also provided for plotting special functions of reflectance, such as density, and logarithmic or multiplying factors.

The design is such that the recording and other automatic features may be omitted for special purposes. Thus it is possible to use the instrument as a manual, automatic balance, or recording spectrophotometer.

In operation, light from an incandescent lamp is passed through a hollow-U-tube, through a series of slits, prisms and mirrors. At the other end of the tube is a hollow sphere. The light reaching this sphere has been split into two polarized light beams, each of the same wave length of light and, in the course of an analysis, covering the entire spectrum. One of these beams strikes the standard—usually a piece of "pure white" magnesium carbonate—and the other the sample under investigation. If the analysis is for reflected light, both the standard and sample are affixed to the sphere.

Before entering the sphere the light beam passes through a rochon prism mounted in the hollow shaft of a high-speed synchronous motor. The rotation of this element serves to vary the light intensity of the incident beams from minimum to maximum on the sample and standard out of phase with each other. A phototube views a frosted glass in the wall of the integrating sphere, the brightness of which is a function of the sum of the product of beam intensity and reflectance for both sample and standard. When the light reflected from the standard and sample is not equal, an alternating-current component is present in the phototube current. The phase of this alternating component with respect to the voltage applied to the synchronous motor determines which of the two reflected beams is the more intense. This amplified alternating component is then used to control the direction of rotation of the balance motor by a Thyatron tube stage which readjusts another rochon prism to obtain a redistribution of energy in the sample and standard beams, thus removing the alternating component in the phototube current. The angular position of the last-mentioned rochon prism is then a measure of the reflectance of the sample in terms of the standard.

Transmission measurements are made by using a sample and standard of the same material—again usually magnesium carbonate—and introducing the transmission specimen in the incident sample beam. Provisions are also provided for placing a standard transmission specimen in the standard beam.

The light incident on the sample and standard is derived from the same source, thus eliminating the characteristic of the light source in the measurement. The optical system with respect to the standard and sample is common, with the exception of one pair of decentered lenses, used to obtain wider angular deviation of the sample and standard beams. Since the voltage amplifier

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Sees Further Attempts At Government Control of Industry

COTTON Manufacturers will be interested in an address by Gordon McKelvey, president of the Southern Garment Manufacturers' Association, at a recent meeting in Atlanta.

Mr. McKelvey charged that the Administration seeks control over industry through "indirection and evasion." He warned that new bills are being prepared for introduction in the coming Congress and if they are enacted, the net effect would be to again establish government control over business and industry.

He said in part:

"We have many worthwhile sources of reliable information throughout the country. The almost unanimous opinion of our informants, who are for the most part unbiased, is that possibly shortly after Congress convenes, industrial control legislation will be enacted.

"At the annual meeting of the National Industrial Council, an organization of association secretaries and presidents, and also at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, both of which were held in New York the first week in this month, attended by Mr. Bonck and myself, we received authentic information on what will be attempted by the administration in the forthcoming session of Congress, and the influences responsible for these efforts.

SEES BITTERNESS IN DEFEAT

"All of you know I am sure that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Schechter NRA case was received by the administration and labor with bitterness and epithet. Instead of accepting a situation which brought relief to American industry, accelerated employment, and at the same time obviated growing political embarrassment for the Administration, the Administration throwing its support behind a series of efforts to do by indirection and special statute what the court had clearly indicated could not be done by direction under a mandatory statute of general application. This attitude, bulwarked by the efforts of other social influences which made it manifest, resulted in the introduction and passage of several retaliatory measures, some of which are now pending and will be before the next session of Congress.

"First among the pending measures are the O'Mahoney licensing bill, the Ellenbogen Bill, which would set up a little NRA for the textile industry, the Walsh Government Contract Bill, and the Black-Connery measures for legislation fixing the basic maximum work week at 30 hours.

EXPLAINS LICENSING BILL

"Under the O'Mahoney bill a system of licensing of industry would be made effective and it would be unlawful to engage in commerce without first obtaining a license from the Federal Trade Commission. Interstate commerce would be defined to include manufacture, production, and local distribution, as well as what the courts have traditionally held to constitute interstate commerce.

Each license would contain conditions, extending Federal control over wages, hours and working conditions far exceeding the abuses practiced under NRA.

"A complete system of regulation of the internal affairs of corporations engaged in any kind of commerce would be an important feature of this law. Licenses could be revoked by the commission for violation of any of their terms, or in the event of any labor dispute in which the employer was held by the commission to be at fault, and during which it became necessary for him to call for protection by the police, militia, or any other armed force of Government.

"In addition to the exercise of the commerce power, the O'Mahoney bill invokes the power of the Government to make contracts, loans, or grants, and brings under the licensing provisions every person contracting with the Government or receiving any loan or grant from it. Violation of any of the provisions of the act would be penalized by fine, imprisonment, and perpetual injunction against engaging in interstate commerce.

THE TEXTILE CONTROL BILL

"The Textile Control Bill, introduced by Representative Ellenbogen in the last session of Congress and which will be one of the first measures before the next Congress, proposes, through a system of licenses, to control wages, hours, and working conditions, volume of production, hours of plant or machine operations, and trade practices. Every license issued would also require compliance with the substance of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which is now in force, and would require payment of a dismissal wage, compulsory accident insurance, and regulation of work assignments. Licenses could be revoked by the commission for cause. The facilities of interstate commerce and of the mails would be denied to persons not operating under licenses and persons guilty of violating the act or the terms of any license. Such persons also would be ineligible for Government contracts, loans, or grants. Any products purchased, sold, shipped or delivered in violation of the act would be subject to seizure, and any person violating the act would be subject to a fine of \$100,000 or imprisonment for one year.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT BILL

"The Walsh Government Contract Bill, S. 3055 in the last session, would require in substance that every person obtaining a Government contract, loan or grant, should submit to Federal control with reference to wages and hours, and that all direct contractors, borrowers, or grantees should be compelled to require compliance on the part of their subcontractors, material men and suppliers.

"The Black-Connery Bills, numbered Senate Bill 67 and House Bill 7198 in the last session, prescribing a basic 30-hour week for labor represents a proposal familiar to all. Indeed, the threat of such legislation has, during the past two and one-half years, been used inter-

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Strength and Stretch in Cotton Yarns

(Continued from Page 6)

tested; (2) the rate of loading of the specimen; (3) the moisture content of the specimen.

(1) The longer the length of sample tested and less will be the numerical result. This is sound logic, as it is to be expected that any material with varying strength properties haphazardly distributed throughout its length, has greater likelihood of including one or more of these weak variations in a long test specimen than in a short test specimen.

(2) The rate of loading will effect the time required for breaking the specimen. Increasing the rate of loading does not allow time for fatigue to enter in to the same extent, and so the numerical result is increased by raising the loading rate.

(3) Within certain limits the moisture content of the sample assists the fibres in holding together, and so apparently increases the numerical result.

To consider the effect of processing upon the strength and stretch of a yarn, 80's twist was obtained from a manufacturer in the Blackburn district. The material in cop form was part run on to a warper's bobbin and the remainder of the cop was left unwound. The idea was to find the effect of winding upon the yarn. The result was very illuminating.

	Cop	Bobbin
Average strength	3.049 oz.	3.17 oz.
Maximum	4.4 "	4.3 "
Minimum	1.9 "	1.9 "
Average stretch	0.951 in.	0.907 in.
Maximum	1.187 "	1.125 "
Minimum	0.687 "	0.687 "

It would seem that these results suggest that the winding process tends apparently to increase the strength of the yarn. This can be easily accounted for by the fact that the tension placed upon the yarn will tend to eliminate the weak places. Yet, on further examination we find that the same minimum strength is found in both yarns, showing that all weak places are not removed. But apparently the tension also has its effect upon stretch, in so far that the yarn from the warper's bobbin has a less average extension than the yarn from the cop.

To get some idea of the effect of sizing on the strength and stretch of a yarn some material was taken from a warper's beam in the back creel of the tape, and some of the yarn from the weaver's beam from the headstock. It was 2/80's yarn, sized for weaving only.

	Warper's Beam	Weaver's Beam
Average strength	8.467 oz.	10.526 oz.
Maximum	10.1 "	12.9 "
Minimum	7.1 "	8.0 "
Average stretch	0.694 in.	0.51 in.
Maximum	0.937 "	0.656 "
Minimum	0.438 "	0.375 "

These figures show that sizing undoubtedly increases the average strength of a yarn, but what does it do at the stretch? Not only that, but when we remember the process that follows we begin to realize that extension is valuable.

A few years ago a series of examinations were conducted by the British Cotton Industry Research Association at Didsbury, to ascertain the effect on the weaving quality of warp yarn by sizing. A number of weaver's beams were sized with different percentages of size, and tests were then made upon the unsized yarn and the sized yarn, with reference to the effect upon strength, extension, and resistance to rubbing. In all cases the increase in the percentage of size was accompanied by increased strength, decreased extension, and increased resistance to rubbing. An analysis of the production from the looms showed that the rate of breakage of warp threads was controlled by the sizing, and therefore the weaving was also dependent on the amount of size on the warp. When the broken threads were examined for the cause of break, it was often possible to find an imperfection in the yarn which caused the breakage. The place of breakage was considered and the breaks occurring between the beam and healds were few and independent of the amount of size. In the healds the breakages were fairly frequent in undersized warps, falling off where sufficient size was present, and tended to increase again when the amount of size was excessive. In the reed the number of breakages was fairly steady except in undersized warps.

The conclusions reached were that the primary function of size was to lay the projecting hairs of the yarn, and secondarily to protect them against being rubbed up again. Beyond that, size was of no benefit to the yarn. Adequately sized yarn was that which had sufficient size on it to protect the surface against the raising of entangling hairs before the thread was formed into cloth.

Sized cotton yarns are more extensible at higher humidities than at lower humidities, and so common experience has been verified by scientific investigation in the sense that weaving sheds in which heavy sized goods are made are usually kept very humid.

BAHNSON HUMIDUCT

NEW DEVELOPMENT FOR
HUMIDIFYING--HEATING--

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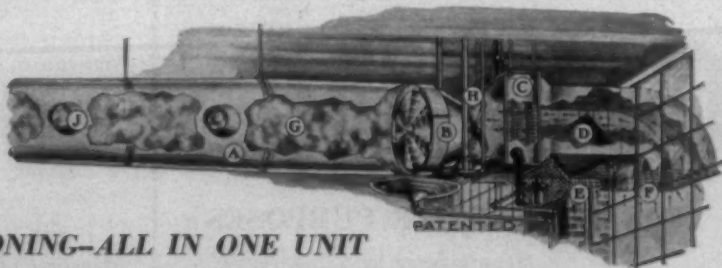
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Personal News

H. L. Horton, treasurer of the Eflrd Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C., is recuperating at his home following a recent illness.

J. C. Farmer has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Patterson Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C.

W. A. Kennedy, of Charlotte, head of the W. A. Kennedy Company, and WAK, Inc., the latter manufacturers of pick counters, has been granted a patent on a method of anchoring the drives on pick counters.

W. E. Mitchell, assistant manager of the Melrose Mills, High Point, N. C., has been elected president of the American Business Club of that city.

D. B. Coltrane, president of the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Company, Concord, N. C., is receiving congratulations upon having passed his 93rd birthday which came on Christmas day.

Walter H. Glenn, formerly with the Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C., has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

E. O. Steinback, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., will sever his connection with that company at the end of this month.

Mr. J. S. Mauney

(Gastonia Gazette)

That was a fine and most enjoyable occasion down at Kings Mountain the other evening when Mr. J. S. Mauney, venerable and honored nonagenarian, was feted by his children and grandchildren and associates of the chain of mills founded by him and his brother, Mr. W. A. Mauney.

Mr. Jake Mauney is one of the institutions of the town of Kings Mountain, even as much as are the churches and schools. He and his brother, Andrew, were among the pioneer citizens of that community and helped build it to the place it occupies today. His name is one of the many closely linked with this community as pioneers, who blazed the trail in textile manufacturing 40 and 50 years

ago, and laid the foundations for the supremacy which we now enjoy.

When we mention the name Mauney, we also think of Plonk, Gray, Love, Moore, Jenkins, Armstrong, Rankin, Lineberger, Stowe, McAden, Dilling, Ware, and a host of others who had a big part in the development of this business in Piedmont Carolina.

Two of the biggest men in North Carolina had leading parts on a program designed to honor this 90-year-old pioneer of Kings Mountain, Messrs. Clyde R. Hoyer and Edwin Yates Webb, of Shelby. Both men spoke from a peculiar and personal viewpoint, both of them having known the Mauney family from early days, and having been closely and intimately connected with them in Cleveland County.

Ciba Company Has Charlotte Office

The Ciba Company, of New York, well known manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs, will soon open offices, laboratories and warehouses in Charlotte. The company has purchased a new brick building on Hutchison avenue and it will be arranged to take care of the Charlotte branch.

The company will continue to maintain its offices in Greensboro and Greenville.

Samuel E. Hayes will be manager of the branch in Charlotte.

Nashawena Machinery Sold To Southern Mills

New Bedford, Mass.—That all the machinery from dismantled New England cotton mills has not been sold for the equipment of factories in Mexico and South America is indicated by the disposal of a portion of the equipment of the Nashawena Mill at New Bedford. Of the mill's 4,000 looms about half of this number will be sold, it is stated. Some of these looms have been shipped already to Warwick, R. I., and others have gone to Gastonia, N. C., where they have been installed in the Firestone plant, which was formerly the property of the Manville-Jenckes Company of Pawtucket. Other Nashawena machinery has been sold to the Gosnold and Hathaway Mills at New Bedford. When the Nashawena Mill starts production again, it is announced it will have about half the capacity that it had when it was shut down several months ago. It was determined, at that time, that the plant was unwieldy. Orders for fancy cotton and rayon fabrics, which the mill produces, come in comparatively small lots, with frequent changes in design. It was the boast of the management of the Nashawena, several years ago, that this mill possessed one of the largest weave sheds in the world. Such a battery of looms as it had was difficult to handle, and with the sudden style changes required by a shifting market proved unprofitable.

OBITUARY

J. D. SCHNELL

Columbus, Ga.—John Daniel Schnell, president and treasurer of the Southern Overall Company, died Thursday night at his home here. Since 1912 he had been connected with the Southern Overall Company. Before that time he was with the Georgia Manufacturing Company. The funeral services were held Saturday. The deceased is survived by his widow, two sons, four sisters, and one brother. He was 71 years of age.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

New Cotton Goods Sales Note Approved

A REVISION of the Worth Street Rules, which by incorporation into the Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote by reference, has been accepted by eleven associations, including the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Association of Cotton-Textile Merchants Association of New York, became effective January 2nd, it was announced by W. Ray Bell, president of the merchants' organization.

The full text of the revised rules was received too late for publication this week. The definitions and trade customs applying to converting trades, which affect a large number of mills in the South, are as follows:

INJURIOUS MARKING

The use of oil-crayon or graphite pencils in marking goods causes damage and such marking may be considered as a latent defect in the instance of goods so damaged during conversion.

OIL

The use of a proper oil remover compound is recognized as a legitimate mill custom. In most finishing process such use is beneficial and necessary. All goods except those which are to be dyed sulphur or mineral khaki or "from the bale" are to be treated with oil remover and unless so treated are not applicable on a contract. This provision does not apply to the occasional yarn streak not commonly regarded as requiring oily classification.

The use of oil remover on goods which are to be dyed sulphur or mineral khaki or "from the bale" is harmful. If cloth is to be subjected to such processes, buyer should specify "not to be treated with oil remover" or "suitable for sulphur or mineral dyeing." In purchasing goods commonly finished by such methods but sometimes sold for bleaching, particularly jeans and heavy twills, either treated or untreated cloth is to be considered a proper delivery; therefore, in such instances it is most important that buyer specify which he desires.

OIL REMOVERS

To a mill, the choice of a proper oil remover is most important. Many compounds are made for this purpose and many formulae are prescribed. Some are good, some poor, some indifferent and several, most efficacious in the removal of oil spots on cotton cloth, are harmful to rayon cloth.

A mill should be certain that whatever it is using for this purpose either on cotton or rayon meets with the approval of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics. A wise course for a mill to pursue in choosing a remover is to check with a particular finishers to shipped for conversion, or with the executives of competing mills whose experience may prove enlightening, or to have the oil remover which it uses analyzed and approved by a responsible firm of textile chemists. Anything less than careful procedure in this regard is likely to prove costly.

QUANTITIES

All contracts should specify the quantity in yards.

However, when the word "pieces," without other definition, is used for this purpose, a piece means sixty yards; for instance, 500 pieces means 30,000 yards.

SHORT CUTS

On regular contracts for carded goods, cuts shorter than 20 yards may be applied except by special agreement.

On special order contracts for any goods or on regular contracts for combed goods, it is fair practice for a mill to pack as first or seconds cuts shorter than single cuts to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of contract yardage.

In no case shall cuts of less than 20 yards be packed with regular goods, either firsts or seconds unless contract so specifies.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE CUTS

The expression "single cuts" means pieces not less than 40 yards, or over $97\frac{3}{4}$ yards in length. The expression "double cuts" means pieces averaging over 105 yards to the shipment. No piece shorter than 80 yards may be described as a double cut.

In the instances of print cloths, pajama checks, sheetings, drills and four-leaf twills, 85 per cent of the yardage of the contract should be delivered in double cuts and not more than 15 per cent in single cuts. However, a shipment of from 10,000 to 15,000 yards may include one bale of single cuts.

In the instances of carded broadcloth, pocketing and clothing twills, warp and filling sateens, jeans and similar fabrics, that is cloths which by reason of complicated weave or of high count in either warp or filling are subject to extra difficulty in manufacture, 80 per cent of the yardage of the contract should be delivered in double cuts and not more than 20 per cent in single cuts. However, a shipment of from 10,000 to 15,000 yards may include one bale of single cuts.

These limitations with respect to relative percentages of single and double cuts do not apply to fine goods, either staple or fancy.

UNEVEN OR BLOTCHY COLOR OF COTTON IN GREY CLOTHS

Uneven or blotchy color of cotton in grey cloths and the deep impressions sometimes left by metal bale ties are unimportant if goods are to be bleached, but they become important if goods are to be processed in grey state. In the latter instance, it shall be the duty of the buyer to specify in the contract "suitable for processing in the grey."

WARP STREAKS OR REED MARKS

With respect to such defects, the validity of any delivery may be determined only by comparison with "the established standard of the subject mill." Equitable comparison with an average sample is hardly possible. Therefore any cancellation or rejection for such cause should be predicated upon the failure of seller to deliver goods equal in quality to a finished sample piece.

Sees Further Attempts At Government Control of Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

mittently with great success by organized labor in fomenting discord and controversy in realizing their objectives, and which has also been used by the Administration for the purpose of forcing industry to accept harmful compromises which were wrong in principle and which have proven but little less disastrous than would the 30-hour legislation itself.

POSSIBLE ENACTMENT SEEN

"Now the proposal to re-enact some form of national industrial recovery legislation and the proposal for a compulsory shortening of the work week by Federal legislation, are in essence the same. In each case the object is to compel the spreading of available work by shortening working periods, by maintaining or increasing wage rates, and by compelling so-called collective bargaining between management and labor unions.

"The conclusion is inescapable that with these two mighty clubs the Administration in power today will be able to drive one if not both of these legislative problems through the next Congress. Always, of course, for the benefit of industry.

"In argument of each of these laws, whereby the Federal Government retains control of hours of labor, must inevitably lead to the arbitrary, compulsory, and progressive shortening of the work week, coupled with an endeavor to preserve the weekly income of the wage earner. This would generally force up prices and wage rates but not actual employee earnings, and the accompanying en-

deavor to prevent a reduction in real wages, in the long run, would be impossible of attainment and harmful to all concerned.

FEARS THE NEW THREATS

"The Textile Control Bill, or the Ellenbogen Bill, follows the general lines of the Guffey Coal Act. The principles involved in the National Industrial Recovery Act were unsound. It is obvious that the harm to be done our economic structure from such limited legislation is only less because of its restricted scope. The difference is one of degree, not of kind. The presence of one or more industries so regulated, as for instance, the Textile Control Bill, can only serve to make more pronounced, maladjustments between industries, as for instance the textile and the cotton garment industry, and to render more difficult the problem of natural adjustment and balance so necessary to the functioning of our competitive system.

MAY MISUSE TAXING POWER

"The Walsh Government Contract Bill and the O'Mahoney licensing bill, represent efforts to do by indirection what cannot be done by direction, as has been said before. There are, of course, many ways in which the Federal Government can attempt to extend its control by indirection. Some of these methods are perhaps constitutional. None, however, should escape our severest condemnation. The taxing power may be misused, and being so used so as to produce inequalities in taxation, favoring those who will accept Federal controls agreeable to the party in power and penalizing those who refuse to

(Continued on Page 19)



AT AUCTION

Real Estate, Machinery, Equipment of

SILK THROWING MILL

(BERIZZI BROS. CO., INC.)

ERWIN, TENN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1936, AT 1 P. M.

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REAL ESTATE—Parcel of ground improved with modern one-story brick mill building, silk vault building, storage buildings, etc. Sprinkler system, steam heat. About 20,000 square feet floor area.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (To be sold in separate lots only)—53 Leesona Universal 20-spindle quill winders, No. 90; 30 Atwood 104-spindle silk doubler twister frames No. 5B; 44 Atwood 66-spindle single deck winding frames; Atwood 6-fly reeling frame; 24 Atwood 100-spindle single deck silk twisters; Atwood 68-spindle silk re-drawing frame; 70,000 fibre, wood and metal end silk spools; Normalair electric humidifiers; extractor, yarn reel and testing machines; 40 electric motors from 1/4 to 20 H. P.; ball bearing shafting, leather and canvas belting, electric portable drills, blower, office furniture and equipment, etc.

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Larger Cotton Crop Needed To Aid Sales

The high rate of world cotton consumption and the sub-normal use of American cotton were cited by John H. McFadden, Jr., president of the New York Cotton Exchange, as the most significant 1935 trends.

In a year-end review of the industry, he declared:

"The most encouraging phase of the world cotton trade during the past year has been the accumulating statistical evidence that world cotton consumption of all growths of the staple has been at almost the highest rate on record. * * *

"As far as concerns American cotton, however, it is discouraging to find that during the past year world consumption of it constituted far less than a normal percentage of the all-cotton consumption total of the world—probably the smallest since the Civil War."

The American part of the world consumption in the past year was 44.6 per cent compared with an average of about 60 per cent in the latter part of the last decade, McFadden showed.

"It would seem obvious that, if this country is to recover lost markets for American cotton, we must, first, produce larger crops than those raised in the past two years, and, secondly, we must offer our supplies freely in competition with foreign growths," he continued.

"One of the most constructive moves that could be made, from the standpoint of the entire cotton situation, would be the liquidation of the present government financed stocks.

"This is bound to be a delicate operation, and will have to be handled with judgment and over a period of time.

"Other constructive steps would be to increase acreage in this country gradually, to avoid government loans to growers above sound commercial loan levels, and to continue adjustment payments on some such basis as this past year.

"Further trade agreements with foreign countries might be attempted, for the purpose of increasing the general welfare of agriculture and industry alike.

"If some such program as this is followed out, it may be expected that our cotton trade will regain its lost markets and ultimately re-expand to its former proportions, on such a price basis—with due allowance for the volume of cotton produced and sold—as will bring enduring prosperity to the growers and the entire South."

In FLORIDA and En Route



Colonial Hotels in Miami—the Miami Colonial, S. Franklin Pierce, Manager; Colonial Towers, C. A. Wampler, Manager; and the Venetian. In Miami Beach—the William Penn, J. A. Saeger, Manager. In Orlando—the Colonial Orange Court, William C. Atkinson, Manager. In Key West—the Key West Colonial, Jackson S. Golden, Manager. In Charleston, S. C.—the Fort Sumter, John S. Cator, Manager.

For reservations, rates or other information write or wire the resident manager direct, or Leslie Buswell, General Manager, Colonial Hotels, Miami, Florida

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The New Year

THE coming of a new year always brings new hope. 'Twas ever thus. It is only human that we believe that the year ahead is going to bring us a greater share of happiness and prosperity than we have ever known before. That "this year it's going to be different" is a national thought.

In the past, all of us connected with the textile industry often felt that the mere act of starting off with a new calendar was in itself a pretty good guarantee that many of our old troubles were safely behind us. Many times we have seen the bright new months dimmed by disappointments and found that all twelve of them had slipped by without bringing many of the things we had hoped for.

As we start another year, many of our leading economists and business leaders are very optimistic. They see real progress ahead, further improvement for all business.

Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce, among other things, cites the following reasons for believing that the recovery movement is gaining real strength.

- Ten per cent increase in factory employment.
- Twenty-five per cent increase in factory payrolls.
- Maintenance of the 1934 level of factory wages.
- Twenty-five per cent increase in production of durable goods.
- Twenty per cent increase in sales of general merchandise in rural areas.
- Increase of 40 per cent in dollar expenditures for new passenger automobiles.
- A 5 per cent increase in urban sales of general merchandise.
- American exports highest since 1931.
- Decline in railroad deficits.
- Rising tendency in security markets.

Continued growth in the dollar value of American foreign trade.

Further improvement in agriculture.

His figures are very encouraging and tend to show that we may expect further improvement as the year progresses.

The mills, in 1935, experienced another year of ups and downs, but we believe that they gained considerable ground in a number of respects.

Without venturing too far into the realms of prophecy, there are a few things worth mentioning that give sound hope for expecting the textile industry to experience better times in 1936. The basis for a larger business is much sounder than it was a year ago. Stocks are lower. Unfilled orders are larger. Cotton prices are expected to go higher. Consumers are showing greater purchasing power and the trend in buying by retail stores is upward. Confidence in values is stronger than for some time past.

For Better Merchandising

THE newly revised Worth Street Rules, covering the relations between buyers and sellers of cotton goods, are being hailed in the trade as offering a definite and workable basis for settling all controversial issues with entire fairness to all parties concerned.

The new rules have been endorsed by all organizations representing the principal associations of buyers, sellers, manufacturers and distributors in the primary markets.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in speaking of the rules, said:

Agreement, by the major associations of cotton textile manufacturers, buyers, sellers and distributors on the Worth Street Rules, announced today, is a notable achievement in co-operation.

That nearly a year was spent in preparation of these rules is evidence of the patience and painstaking consideration which marked the negotiations and which should commend the rules to every element in the industry.

Leavelle McCampbell, chairman of the committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, which helped prepare the Worth Street Rules, said:

The co-ordination of the revised Standard Cotton Textile Salesnote, a series of standard specifications covering a wide variety of cloths and a comprehensive list of definitions and trade customs, within the jurisdiction of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry, under the general title of Worth Street Rules, a document ratified by eleven major associations representing buyers, sellers and middlemen, is a co-operative achievement of which this industry may well be proud.

For many years it has been realized that the greatest need of the textile industry was improvement in its merchandising policies. The

marketing system, developed in the early days of the industry and reaching through numerous channels before the goods reach the ultimate consumer, has always proved a complex problem.

The situation has improved a great deal in recent years. We hope that the latest attempt to bring out even greater improvement will prove as beneficial as its sponsors believe. If so, a real service to the industry will have been rendered.

Same Old Stuff

SEVERAL of our friends have recently sent us copies of a letter mailed out by the National Child Labor Committee. The committee is up to its same old tricks, trying to collect money through the old misrepresentation that little children were being exploited by the cotton mills of the South.

An extract from the fund-seeking letter says:

Those hoary old exploiters of children, the unscrupulous type of cotton mills of the South once more are beginning to draw children into their greedy grasp. In North Carolina, within three months after the codes were invalidated, there was a noticeable return of child laborers of 14 and 15 years of age in textile mills.

The statement by Dinwiddie was called to the attention of A. L. Fletcher, Commissioner of Labor in North Carolina, who stated that there was nothing to be alarmed about in the child labor situation in North Carolina. Dinwiddie cited North Carolina as one of the States in the Nation reporting an important increase in child labor and added that 77 per cent of the increase was in textile mills.

"Mr. Dinwiddie neglected to say," Major Fletcher commented, "that for the period May 26, 1935, to September 1, 1935, only 62 employment certificates were issued to children under 16 and over 14 to work in manufacturing establishments of this State. This was an increase over the same period in 1934, when no certificates were issued.

"Of these 62 children, 48 were certified to work in cotton textile plants. In other words, approximately 77 per cent of the children certified went into cotton textile plants. This is not strange when you consider that close to 75 per cent of our industrial workers are employed in the cotton textile industry."

Anyone who is familiar with the tactics of the National Child Labor Committee will not be surprised at its latest attempt to cash in on alleged child labor abuses in the South. It's been a habit with the committee over a long period of years and it is too much to expect that the committee is going to change its habits, especially when in need of funds.

Industry and Jobs

(Greenville News)

The underlying fallacy of the political clamor that industry in the United States must absorb the unemployed is revealed in a recent public statement by W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company.

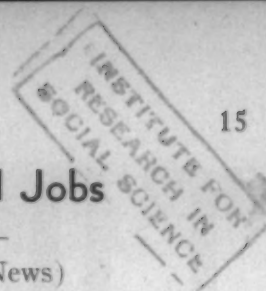
Mr. Cameron makes it clear that while the general impression is that the Nation earns its living largely from industry, the contrary is the truth.

Normally there are some 48 million persons engaged in earning capacities. But ten million of these are attached to agriculture. Another ten million are employed in public and personal services. Wholesale and retail trade accounts for between eight and ten millions more. Four million people earn their living in transportation and communication enterprises. A million and a half are engaged in forestry, mining and fishing.

For industry proper, the highest level we have ever reached brought employment of not more than 8,800,000 persons. And on the basis of those statistics Mr. Cameron shows that it is rather fantastic to expect that industry can ever be expected to absorb the ten or eleven millions now estimated to be unemployed.

The figures are highly interesting and significant. They show that the absorption of the existing unemployed must be brought about not merely by expansion of industrial activities but in much greater degree through general expansion of all business activity which will provide more employment opportunities for persons in various activities which are not classified as industrial enterprises.

In addition to that, however, the figures also suggest a thought concerning the development of mechanical efficiency and its displacement of human employment. This occurs chiefly in well organized industrial activities. It has a much smaller effect in other lines of employment in which the great majority of the people gain their living, including personal and professional services of one sort or another. In that realm the machine is not displacing human labor in such great degree. If greater mechanical efficiency displaced more jobs in strictly industrial activities, it would not greatly affect the four-fifths of the American workers who gain their livelihood in other lines. The "menace" of the machine would seem to have been greatly exaggerated insofar as concerns the immediate creation of unemployment.



"COILED DOUBLE"

Stanley Bale Ties "Coiled Double" offer many time and labor saving possibilities for the operator. Two lengths can be uncoiled, measured and cut in half the time required for coiled single.

Round Safety Edges and Round Safety Ends eliminate the possibility of dangerous cuts and scratches to the operator.

The following additional features have been responsible for many mills standardizing on the Stanley Bale Tie System:



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Exceedingly strong
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Mill News Items

SILURIA, ALA.—Buck Creek Cotton Mills have installed the Hermas Machine Company's shearing machine in their cloth room, sold them by the Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Tennessee Hosiery Company, Inc., of this city, with authorized capital of 500 shares, no par, has been granted a charter. The incorporators are Charles L. Blaunch, L. C. Harris and W. W. Haynes.

TAYLORS, S. C.—The following announcement has been made here: "After January 1st, Southern Bleachery, Inc., Piedmont Print Works, Inc., will be known as Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc., Taylors, S. C."

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Proximity Manufacturing Company has permit for construction of four-story warehouse, of steel frame and brick construction, at Cypress street, and another permit for erection of a chemical unit, costing \$5,500 at the Proximity Print Works.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Parkway Hosiery Mill, Inc., of this city, has been granted a charter to engage in the manufacture of textile products. The concern will operate with an authorized capital stock of 500 shares of no par value, of which some of the shares have been subscribed by W. Y. Frazier, H. Buckner and Roy F. Roberts, all of this city.

CHESTER, S. C.—Capt. Elliott Springs, president of the Springs chain of cotton mills, makes known that he will build an addition to the No. 1 plant at Fort Mill.

It will be two stories, 373 feet by 83 feet, and will house looms recently purchased from the Royal Mill, the Arctic Mill, the Grant Mill, the Androscoggin Mill, the Excelsior Mill, and General Cottons. Work will begin shortly after the first of the year.

KINSTON, N. C.—Several hundred people are expected to find employment in the Caswell Cotton Mills here about the first of January. The receivers, I. B. Tucker, of Whiteville, and B. H. Griffin, Raleigh, will operate the plant under a court order. Tucker is a former United States district attorney, Griffin a retired hotel man.

Certain holders of securities of Caswell Mills, Inc., last week withdrew objections and Tucker and Griffin proceeded with plans to operate the plant. They are empowered to issue certificates to raise capital, but may not have to resort to that.

The plant, producing a good quality of cotton yarn, has been idle a year.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—When bids were opened Thursday by W. R. Broadus, Jr., lawyer, representing the stockholders and creditors of the Bassett Knitting Mill, Inc., located at Bassett, J. D. Bassett, Sr., and associates submitted the highest sealed bid for the machinery, stock and real estate. The highest bid was \$60,000, resulting in the property passing into the hands of Mr. Bassett and associates. An agreement was reached sometime ago between creditors and stockholders to dispose of the holdings of the firm by sale, this to be handled through sealed bids after a given period of time had been allowed to advertise it for sale. While the future plans of the new owners have not been announced, it is expected that operations will be resumed at an early date.

Mill News Items

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Argument about a restraining order which seeks to prevent L. J. Blakey, as substitute trustee, from selling certain properties of Stevens Manufacturing Company upon which R. H. Whitehead holds mortgage deeds, will be heard by Judge Henry A. Grady in Superior Court in Graham.

Alleging the defendant corporation to be delinquent \$6,000 in the settlement of \$12,500 plaintiff loaned for the purpose of tenement house development, the trustee has advertised the property for sale under foreclosure procedure.

Government Buys More Textiles

The procurement division of the Treasury Department has awarded contracts for an additional 21,490,925 yards of various types of textile fabrics. The awards went to 33 mills.

To date the Government has purchased about 70,000,000 yards of fabrics for use in community sewing rooms throughout the country. The goods are made into wearing apparel and used in the relief program.

Contracts just awarded follow, with the bid number noted in parentheses immediately following the mill's name:

Aleo Mills, New York City: (33-T) 1,418,750 yards of unbleached muslin; (38-T) 25,000 yards of suitings.

Avondale Mills of Alabama, care of Southeastern Cottons, Inc.: (37-T) 375,000 yards of gingham.

Batavia Mills, Inc., New York City: (36-T) 6,000 yards of twills; (39-T) 400,000 yards of chambray; (32-T) 200,000 yards of 32-inch gingham.

Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.: (33-T) 16,000 yards of unbleached muslin; (35-T) 600,000 yards of birdseye.

Columbus Mfg. Co., New York City: (33-T) 400,000 yards of unbleached muslin.

Cone Export & Commission Co., New York City: (34-T) 2,683,675 yards of outing flannel; (40-T) 647,500 yards of outing flannel; (36-T) 370,000 yards of twill.

Cornelius Cotton Mills, Cornelius, N. C.: (32-T) 425,000 yards of 36-inch gingham.

Deering, Milliken & Co., New York City: (33-T) 1,395,000 yards of unbleached muslin.

Eagle & Phenix Mills, care of Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc., New York City: (36-T) 200,000 yards of cotton twill; (38-T) 175,000 yards of suitings.

Entwistle Mfg. Co., care Joshua L. Bailly & Co.: (32-T) 718,000 yards of 32-inch gingham; (32-T) 45,000 yards of 36-inch gingham.

Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Grien, Ga.: (35-T) 150,000 yards of birdseye.

Archibald E. Livingston, New York City: (35-T) 210,000 yards of birdseye.

M. Lowenstein & Sons, New York City: (31-T) 2,905,000 yards of percales; (31-T) 2,226,250 yards of percales; (36-T) 671,250 yards of twills; (38-T) 455,000 yards of suitings.

McCampbell & Co., New York City: (36-T) 600,000 yards of 36-inch twills; (36-T) 300,000 yards of 36-inch twills; (38-T) 200,000 yards of suitings, lot B.

S. B. Marks & Co., New York City: (33-T) 400,000 yards of unbleached muslin.

FOR MILL WALLS

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS



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STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

Mass & Smith, Inc., New York City: (32-T) 30,000 yards of 36-inch gingham.

Daniel Miller Co., Baltimore, Md.: (32-T) 45,000 yards of 32-inch gingham.

Randtex Mills, Inc., Randleman, N. C.: (32-T) 39,000 yards of 32-inch gingham.

Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., New York City: (32-T) 150,000 yards of birdseye.

Smithbridge Finishing Co., New York City: (31-T) 895,000 yards of percales.

Smithbridge Finishing Co., New York City: (31-T) 895,000 yards of percales.

J. P. Stevens & Co., New York City: (33-T) 52,000 yards of unbleached muslin; (35-T) 315,000 yards of birdseye.

Wade Mfg. Co., New York City: (40-T) 602,500 yards of outing flannel.

Woodward, Baldwin & Co., New York City: (33-T) 2,000 yards of unbleached muslin.

Erwin Cotton Mills Co., care Joshua L. Baily & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: (38-T) 43,000 yards of suitings.

Neuss-Hesslein & Co., Inc., New York City: (38-T) 51,000 yards of suitings.

L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co., care Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc., New York City: (38-T) 250,000 yards of cotton suitings.

Locke Cotton Mills, care of Joshua L. Baily & Co., Philadelphia: (38-T) 150,000 yards of suitings.

Mahler Textiles, Inc., New York City: (38-T) 12,000 yards of suitings.

Pee Dee Mfg. Co., care Joshua L. Baily & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: (38-T) 560,000 yards of suitings.

Pomona Mfg. Co., care Southeastern Cottons, Inc., New York City: (38-T) 56,000 yards of suitings.

Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.: (38-T) 24,000 yards of suitings.

New Color Analyzer Shown By General Electric

(Continued from Page 7)

and Thyatron tube stage amplify alike the current due to light from sample and standard, the measurement is independent of the characteristics of these units. Since only monochromatic light reaches the phototube, the spectro-response characteristic of the phototube does not enter into the result.

As the record drum revolves, the wave-length of the light reaching the standard and sample is varied at a uniform rate from the red to the violet end of the spectrum.

Since the device is a recording instrument, it does not require the services of an operator with specialized training in optics. Using a phototube, it has ample sensitivity at the violet end of the spectrum, where visual spectrophotometers must fail because of the low visibility of violet light.

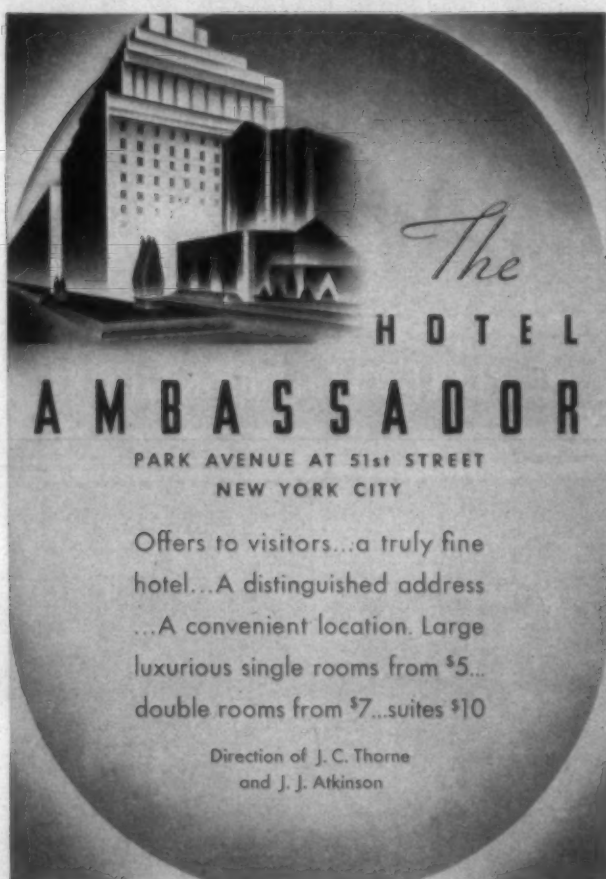
One of the most important fields of usefulness for the new instrument is the cataloging of the curves of different dyes, inks, and pigments, so that new colors with predetermined characteristics can be obtained at any time by the proper mixture of standard colors already at hand.

Fined for Labor Law Violation

The first conviction of a violator of North Carolina's labor laws since the Department of Labor issued its recent warning was announced Monday by Commissioner of Labor A. L. Fletcher.

G. T. Ragan, superintendent, and E. C. Ragan, foreman, of the Ragan-Parker Knitting Company of Ellerbe, indicted for working 15 women in excess of 11 hours a day and 55 hours a week, were found guilty and fined \$25 in one case, with judgment being suspended in the 14 other cases upon condition that the mill observe the labor laws in the future.

Inspector Fred J. Cope, Jr., of the division of standards and inspections of the State Department of Labor, signed the warrant against G. T. Ragan and E. C. Ragan. The case was heard by W. T. Mullis, justice of the peace in Rockingham.

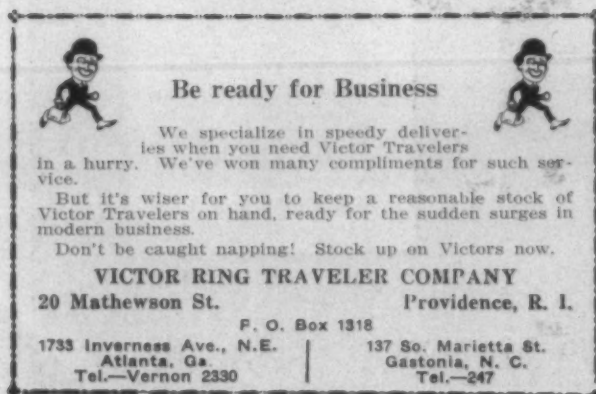


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Sees Further Attempts At Government Control of Industry

(Continued from Page 12)

do so. Both these types of indirect control are, in our opinion, reprehensible and deserving of your steadfast opposition.

CONDEMN INDIRECT ACTION

"The Supreme Court of the United States has spoken in a recent case, in which it characterized attempts on the part of Congress to accomplish by indirection what Congress was forbidden to regulate directly. In the case of *Linder vs. United States*, reported in 268 U. S., 17, the court said:

"Congress cannot, under the pretext of executing delegated power, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not intrusted to the Federal Government. And we accept as established doctrine that any provision of an act of Congress ostensibly enacted under power granted by the Constitution, not naturally and reasonably adapted to the effective exercise of such power, but solely to the achievement of something plainly within power reserved to the States, is invalid, and cannot be enforced."

"All attempts to regulate conditions of production and internal affairs of business corporations within the confines of a sovereign State through a licensing of Government control system, is a palpable evasion and an attempt to usurp the rights of such sovereign States over the control of its citizens and who has repeatedly been held to be beyond the scope of Federal Government."

"As stated, so far as Government contracts are concerned, the Government is perhaps right in the establishment of regulations to insure that it gets a dollar value for every dollar of public money expended. That is a duty as well as a privilege. But to go beyond that and to try, through misuse of its power, to regulate purely local matters of production within a State, through control of contractor and employee, is to pervert a protective device and translate it into an instrument of boycott, oppression, and discrimination."

ABUSES WOULD BE MORE PAINFUL

"If and when the Walsh Government Contract Bill becomes law, those of you that deal with the Government will be called upon to submit to abuses far more painful than were your experiences under NRA. You can readily see the impossibility of submitting to regulations as called for under this law while engaged in production for the Government, and wholly different conditions in production for other uses."

"As an industry you cannot operate efficiently when you are constantly besieged with experimental legislation, restricted Government competition, and oppressive taxation."

"Contrary to the impressions which are being maintained by some who have something to obtain thereby, industry is not asking for any new legislation conferring upon it exemptions from laws established to prevent monopolization practices. As between the present anti-trust laws, the scope of which continues to be judiciously upheld after a period of (45) years, on the one hand, and new legislation of the type of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which purports to grant limited exemptions from the anti-trust laws on the other hand, we unhesitatingly choose the anti-trust laws."

Says Textiles Showed Gain

In one of its year-end reviews of business for the past year, the Associated Press has the following to say of the textile industry:

The American textile industry in the aggregate counted 1935 as one of the better years for business.

Activity of all textile mills increased steadily throughout the year, and prices of raw materials either maintained the gains attained since the bottom of the depression or extended the upward movement.

The cotton textile industry went through 12 months which, when translated into a chart line, resembled a sagging clothes line.

Measured by the Associated Press index of activity, adjusted for seasonal trend, the cotton industry was operating better than 100 per cent of the 1929-30 average as the year opened.

By mid-year the bottom had been reached, 76.9 per cent of the 1929-30 average, but as the year closed the index again had crossed the 100 per cent mark.

As for the entire textile industry—cotton, wool, rayon, silk—the textile economics bureau predicted: "We expect the textile index to hold its present high level for the next few months, but any appreciable increase from the present levels would not seem to be in prospect."

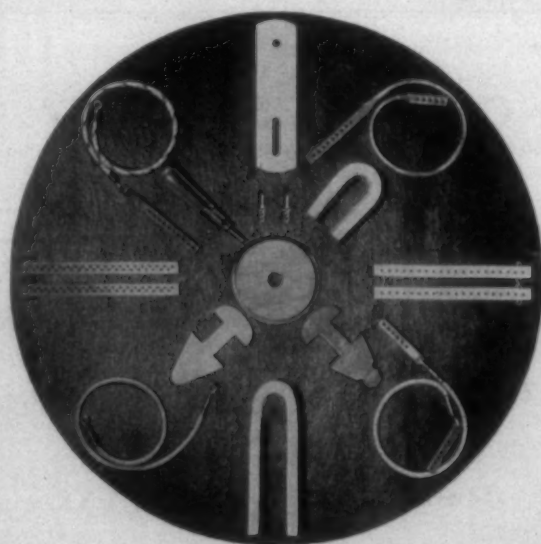
One reason for that interpretation is the curious two-year cycle through which the industry appears to travel. Odd years usually are high and even years low for production. Next year is even.

SILK PRICES RISE

Silk prices made the most forceful rise, starting about mid-year, and wool recovered about the time for its upswing. Rayon prices continued the long-time downward movement by easing from highs early in the year. Cotton dipped and recovered under the influence of foreign and domestic developments springing from both economic and political sources.

The consumption of wool, however, spurted from February through August to a peak of 160 per cent of the 1925-25 average as measured by the adjusted index of

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets were naturally quiet during the week, although sales were considered better than were expected for the closing week of the year. Prices were steady and sales from second hands were not in evidence. It is believed in the market here that the mills entered the new year in the best position they have been in several years. Stocks of goods are low and unfilled orders are large. The outlook for the first quarter of the year is considered good. It is likely, however, that business will proceed rather slowly until the Supreme Court decision on the processing taxes, which is likely to be announced about the middle of the month.

In the gray goods divisions, sales of print cloths were very light last week. There were good sales of carded broadcloths, and sheetings and some of the heavy goods moved very well.

In the fine goods markets, business in the standard constructions was light. There was some fair business in some of the fancy constructions.

Buying of rayons was well scattered. Many buyers had been holding off during uncertainty over yarn prices, but apparently moderate covering was sufficient to bring them in for fear they would lose the market. Immediate advances confirmed the fears of higher prices, and brought in covering of near requirements by nearly all users of standard rayon constructions.

There is little expectation that broad expansion in sales volume will develop this week, but there are many in the trade who look for sharply improved buying next week. It is possible that the Supreme Court may make its decisions on the AAA and the Bankhead cases next Monday. In that event, of course, the market may run into confusion, which will hold up covering for a time. It seems clear, however, that a good deal of buying remains to be done for the first quarter and, with supplies of goods none too plentiful, buyers are not likely to hold off for long.

The market viewpoint was generally optimistic at the close of the year and confidence in good business was freely expressed.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¼
Brown sheetings, standard	9¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7¾
Dress gingham	17¼
Staple gingham	10

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets were very quiet during the week. In a good many instances, buyers asked that deliveries be delayed. While prices were reported as being slightly easier, spinners quotations were unchanged.

As noted, the majority of sale yarn spinners with large capacity have been practically out of the market since the middle of this month, affording opportunity for smaller yarn mills to take orders, which they are doing at fairly adequate prices thus far. The larger producers, in this way, are helping to get low priced competition out of the picture before the January buying movement sets in. After the turn of the year, it is indicated, those best in a position to supply buyers' requirements will also be situated so as to have ample influence on the prices at which January buying is likely to be done.

Total sales of cotton yarn this month will probably run about 20 to 25 per cent less than the November total, local suppliers estimate, but yarn shipments in December total only a little under last month's, and market authorities regard this as a very satisfactory showing. It is predicted that when the final 1935 sales totals are made known, it will be seen there was a material increase both in carded and combed peeler yarn business.

The pending Supreme Court decision on the processing tax is having a somewhat unsettling influence on manufacturers of waste yarns who are under the impression that if the tax is declared invalid no refund could come to them on any waste stocks they might possess or on yarns made entirely from waste. Meanwhile, such mills are buying very sparingly of strips and similar material. Consumers are quite evidently restricting their inventories to the lowest point possible so as not to be caught with any volume of waste if the processing tax is declared unconstitutional.

Spinners continued supplied with sufficient forward contracts to keep active through the next two months. They hold orders that are to run through most of the first and second quarters of the year. These are not sufficient to keep plants satisfactorily occupied. Developments during January are counted on bringing to hand enough to tighten deliveries and prices as they both were up to two or three weeks ago.

Southern Single Skeins			Duck Yarns 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
8s	30 1/2	31	8s	31	31 1/2
10s	31	31 1/2	10s	31	31 1/2
12s	31 1/2	32	12s	32	32 1/2
14s	32	32 1/2	16s	33 1/2	34 1/2
20s	34	34 1/2	20s	34 1/2	35
26s	36 1/2	37	Carpet Yarns		
30s	38	38 1/2	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	28 1/2	30
36s	43	44	and 4-ply	29	29 1/2
40s	45	46	Colored stripe, 8, 3	29	29 1/2
Southern Single Warps			and 4-ply	31	31 1/2
10s	31	31 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	31	31 1/2
12s	31 1/2	32	and 4-ply	31	31 1/2
14s	32	32 1/2	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	27	27 1/2
16s	32 1/2	33	8s, 1-ply	27	27 1/2
20s	34 1/2	35	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	28	28 1/2
26s	36 1/2	37	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	30	30 1/2
30s	37 1/2	38	12s, 2-ply	30 1/2	31 1/2
36s	39 1/2	40	16s, 2-ply	32	32 1/2
40s	44	45	20s, 2-ply	33	33 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			30s, 2-ply	37 1/2	38 1/2
8s	31	31 1/2	Southern Frame Cones	30 1/2	31 1/2
10s	31	31 1/2	8s	30 1/2	31 1/2
12s	32	32 1/2	10s	31 1/2	32 1/2
14s	32 1/2	33	12s	31 1/2	32 1/2
16s	33	33 1/2	14s	32	32 1/2
20s	34 1/2	35	16s	32 1/2	33 1/2
26s	36 1/2	37	18s	33	33 1/2
30s	37 1/2	38	24s	35 1/2	36 1/2
36s	39 1/2	40	26s	36 1/2	37 1/2
40s	44	45	28s	37 1/2	38 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			30s	38	38 1/2
8s	30 1/2	31	40s	44	45
10s	31	31 1/2			
12s	31 1/2	32			
14s	32	32 1/2			
16s	32 1/2	33			
20s	34 1/2	35			
26s	36 1/2	37			
30s	37 1/2	38			
36s	39 1/2	40			
40s	44	45			

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Onyx Oil & Chemical Company Celebrates Silver Anniversary

The Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., brought to a close its twenty-fifth year in business, with a gala silver anniversary banquet, held on December 28, 1935, at the Hotel Edison, New York City.

More than one hundred were in attendance at the banquet, comprising officials, department heads, sales representatives and guests.

Featuring the evening was the presentation of handsome sterling silver plaques to the co-founders of the Onyx Company, Victor H. Berman and Richard Von Oesen. The plaques were presented by Dr. Philip Kaplan, chief chemist, as expressions of esteem from the entire body of workers, all of whom contributed to the cost.

James H. Tully, vice-president of the Onyx Company, officiated as toastmaster. Mr. Berman, president, opened the banquet with a speech of welcome and appreciation of the loyalties and services of his co-workers.

In keeping with the silver anniversary, special presentations were made for long and meritorious service with the company. Elgar A. Brick was presented with a suitable remembrance by Mr. Berman, in honor of twenty-five years of faithful service. Dr. Philip Kaplan also was honored for twenty-five years service and William Farley for his twenty-year period with the company, both presentations being made by Mr. Von Oesen.

Presentations of awards to winners in the sales contest held among the sales representatives were made by Charles D. Ehrengart, secretary and sales manager.

First prize was won by Edward Klumph, Southern representative;

second prize was awarded to Jack Tresize, New York and New England representative. First prize in the Midwestern area went to Paul Wilgeroth, of the Maher Color & Chemical Co., Inc. In a special effort contest, Leon P. Brick, Middle Atlantic States representative, took first place award.

Various talks of the evening brought out many interesting facts in the history of the Onyx Company, stressing the growth, progress and accomplishments that it attained in its twenty-five years of business life.

A fine program of entertainment rounded out the event.

Texas May Make Rayon Out of Cotton Stalks

Austin, Tex.—The possibility of building a viscose rayon manufacturing plant in Texas is under consideration, according to Dr. A. B. Cox, director of the University of Texas bureau of business research. Refuse cotton stalks would be used to make the pulp that would be converted into dress goods.

Dr. Cox is co-operating with B. H. Palmer, New Jersey physicist and chemist, in working out plans for the proposed industry. This new chemical process for making cotton stalks was recently patented.

It is regarded as not improbable that under the process which Mr. Palmer has evolved and patented for the utilization of cotton stalks that the production of rayon may be enormously increased. It was pointed out that in 1890, which year marked the first production of rayon, 30,000 pounds were manufactured. In 1934 this production had increased to nearly 300,000,000 pounds. Various methods are used for producing rayon, but 88 per cent of the world supply is based on the viscose process,

which is a combination of wood pulp and cotton linters.

The Palmer patented process would substitute cotton stalks for a part of the wool pulp. This mixed cellulose would be also admirably suited, it was stated, to the manufacture of high grade paper at a very low cost.

Urges Hose Curtailment

Again urging curtailment of production of women's hosiery, the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in a statement to its members last week said:

"There can be no agreement between two or more manufacturers as to when and how they shall curtail. But every single manufacturer should immediately appraise his own situation and should decide on what curtailment he can impose upon his operations. Recalling the practice of the industry, we may expect considerable curtailment following immediately or shortly after the holidays. We know of many plants which will close down the evening of December 20th and will not resume until some time shortly after the beginning of the new year.

"It is still the soundest policy for a plant to produce as far as possible against orders alone. This in itself, generally adhered to, would result in profit prices, which are the legitimate and proper objective of a profit economy."

Japanese Exports

The total exports of cotton textiles from Japan for the entire current year, which draw attention from dealers and traders, will reach 2,600,000,000 square yards or more, it is assured, based on the fact that the exports were as high as 2,414,146,000 square yards on November 20th, this year. According to a survey conducted by the Japan Cotton Yarn and Textile Association, exports of cotton fabrics from Japan during September amounted to 217,641,000 square yards, indicating an increase of 67,667,000 square yards as compared with those from Great Britain for the month.

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points in the two cotton textile manufacturing areas and Western market centers. Heretofore the rates from the Southern textile area have been lower than those paid on New England cotton goods.

"By ordering an approximate equalization of freight rates between the two large cotton textile manufacturing areas of the country and Western markets, the Interstate Commerce Commission in its recent decision on Textile Case I. & S. 3636 has placed New England cotton mills in an improved position to compete for business in Western markets. That New England will benefit seems certain.

"Original hearings on the case, which was sponsored by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, were held in the spring and summer of 1932. Twenty-six days were required for presentation of testimony and the record comprised 3,564 pages. There were 97 appearances of interested parties and testimony was heard from 80 persons. Six hundred sixty-three exhibitions comprising approximately 6,000 pages were introduced. Later 23 briefs of counsel were filed with the commission.

"It was the contention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers that, because of the more onerous transportation conditions within the South, the rates from New England to the West should be on a lower basis, mile for mile, than the rates from the South. The findings of the commission have upheld this contention.

"A typical effect of the decision is shown in the cotton piece goods group, as follows:

"To Chicago: Present rate from Boston group on cotton piece goods, 86c, new rate 97c; from Atlanta, present rate 83c, new rate 96c; from Greensboro, N. C., present rate 97½c, new rate 92c.

"To St. Louis: Present rate from Boston group, \$1.00½, new rate \$1.10; from Atlanta, present rate 75c, new rate 88c; from Greensboro, N. C., present rate 90c, new rate 95c.

"To Cleveland: Present rate from Boston group, 85c, new rate 77c; from Atlanta, present rate 83c, new rate 95c; from Greensboro, N. C., present rate 92c, new rate 78c."

Burlington Mills Employees Benefit From Savings Fund

Burlington, N. C.—The thrift of employees of the Burlington Mills Corporation in this area, through savings and commissary accounts, had distributed \$60,000 in cash among them for the holidays.

Outside of the local area, it has been learned, the corporation has turned back to employees of other units another \$28,264.30, for a total of \$88,264.30.

Says Revised Freight Rates To Aid New England

THE recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission changing freight rates to the Western States from New England and Southern mills will improve the competitive position of the New England mills in the Western markets, according to a statement from the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

In its analysis of the decision, the Association said:

"The decision in Textile Case I. & S. 3633 will effect an approximate equalization of rates between the various

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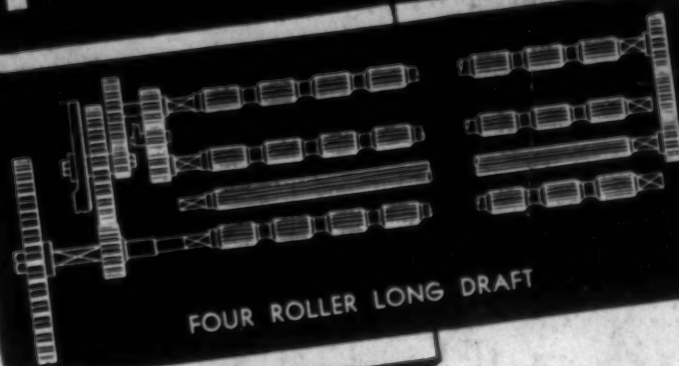
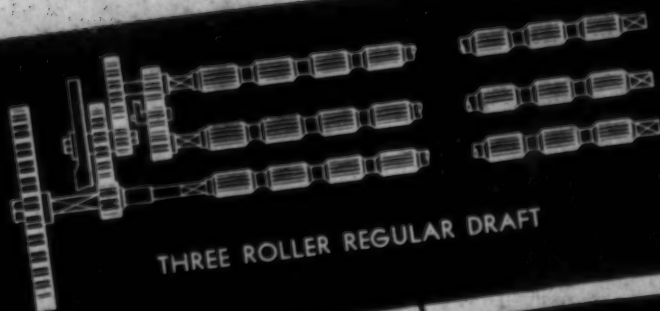
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SIMPLICITY THE SECRET OF H & B FOUR ROLLER LONG DRAFT EFFICIENCY



THREE-ROLLER Regular Draft Spinning has survived the test of time for well over a century, because of its simplicity. It has been easy to clean and care for and has produced a yarn of good commercial quality with an investment and maintenance cost that is commensurate with the results obtained. This record of achievement by three-roller spinning is reason enough for retaining its simplicity features, in any attempt to improve on its efficiency.

This fact was our guiding principle in determining on a four-roller long draft system to meet the need of the cotton industry for lower manufacturing costs with equal or improved quality.

An increase in the number of mills adopting our system during the past year and sizable repeat orders lead us to believe that we have adequately met the need.

H & B Four-Roller Long Draft effectually controls a large percentage of the shorter fibres in the roving, as well as the long fibres, and yet permits sufficient freedom to effect proper distribution. This is accomplished by the elimination of belts that hamper the natural movement of the fibres. Roller No. 2 in the H & B system performs the same

function as do belts in other systems. It prevents sagging and controls the shorter fibres. However it does not interfere with their natural movement, because it makes a single point contact rather than a continuous contact. Furthermore the bite of this roll is not carried so near to the front roll as in belt systems, so that a natural arrangement of the fibres occurs and "plucking" is prevented.

Note also that, in this four-roller system, fly (and other waste) has an opportunity to fall clear. It does not bunch up and is not carried into the yarn.

H & B Long Draft meets all requirements as to simplicity to an exceptional degree. Its maintenance cost is about the same as that of a three-roller system and it compares favorably with the latter as to ease of cleaning. Also investment cost is commensurate with the results obtained.

Further details on request.



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